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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



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VOL. VI, NO. 162

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1967 (MIZAN 17, 165.H.)

Price Af. 3

PM To Complete Cure In US

KABUL, Oct. 10, (Bakhtar).—Doctors attending Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal decided that the Prime Minister should complete his treatment in order to prevent a recurrence of the intestinal ailment which has occurred several times.

The Prime Minister will leave shortly for the United States where he will be treated at Andrews Hospital near Washington. The Prime Minister spent three days in March there for a check-up. He will spend a few weeks at the hospital this time.

The government of the United States has invited the Prime Minister to come there for treatment.

Iraq, USSR Sign Cultural Accord

MOSCOW, Oct. 10, (Tass).—A protocol on cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq for 1967-1968 has been signed here.

It provides for the Soviet Union to receive annually 50 Iraqi postgraduates for training at Soviet schools, detailing Soviet professors and teachers to work at Baghdad university and sending Soviet students to Baghdad to study Arabic and Iraqi literature. There will be an exchange of delegations of scientists, specialists, writers, and artists. Agreement has been reached on staging reciprocal film festivals and exhibitions, an exhibition of reproductions titled "Lenin and the great October Socialist revolution in Soviet fine arts" will open in Iraq as one of a series of events to mark the 50th anniversary of the October revolution.

Police Step Up Jerusalem Patrols

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10, (AFP).—Police stepped up patrols in Jerusalem yesterday and posted extra guards at public places following Sunday night's time bomb discovery in a cinema and clashes between Jewish and Arab youths in the old city.

The time bomb was set off by experts on waste land and would have caused serious loss of life if it had exploded in the Zion cinema in the city centre.

Shortly after the discovery young Jewish entered the old city, stoning cars and attacking Arab taxi drivers. Some people were injured and damage was recorded.

Eight Jews are to face trial, police said. Guards were posted yesterday near government offices, post offices, cinemas and other buildings.

In a bid to avert false alarms on time bombs police headquarters broadcast an appeal to the public not to take "large parcels or briefcases" to public places or large gatherings.

Some east Jerusalem Arabs were being questioned about the timebomb.

Yemen Commission Approaches Sallal

CAIRO, Oct. 10, (AFP).—The tripartite commission on Yemen will again try to approach Yemeni President Abdullah Al-Sallal to obtain his cooperation over the newspaper Al-Gumhuriya national reconciliation in Yemen, the newspaper Al-Gumhuriya reported yesterday, quoting Iraqi Foreign Minister Ismail Khairallah.

The commission is in charge of the application of the Khartoum agreement on reconciliation concluded between the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia. Sallal before leaving with the commission for Jiddah. Last week Sallal refused to meet the commission when it visited Saana.

The paper quoted Khairallah as saying the commission would meet Yemeni personalities in Jiddah.



Finance Minister A. K. Hakimi (first row 2nd from left) at the meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund which met September 25 to 29 in Rio de Janeiro.

Chalfont Says UK Won't Hamper EEC Economic Union

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10, (DPA).—Lord Chalfont, Britain's chief negotiator to European Common Market membership, yesterday rejected fears voiced in some European quarters that Britain's joining would hamper the community's economic union.

There were several aspects to the aspired economic union which would only have sense if Britain joined, he said.

Addressing the association of European journalists, Lord Chalfont said several people in the community seemed to believe that the EEC was facing the choice between bringing about economic union or admitting Britain.

Chalfont believed this theory was wrong since, he said, the choice was between either achieving both objectives or none.

Likewise he did not see how a fusion of the European treaties could facilitate a British entry.

There was fear, he said, that quarters opposing British EEC membership would use the merger negotiations as an instrument of delaying talks with London.

Britain did not want to obstruct progress within the community, but neither did she want to wait with membership negotiations until the merger was achieved.

His country had audibly knocked at the EEC door, and she would continue knocking until the door opened, Chalfont said.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Oct. 9, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Hasan Karimi, Afghan commercial attaché in Delhi, has been appointed vice president for administrative affairs in the Commerce Ministry.

KABUL, Oct. 9.—British Charge d'Affairs, M.K. Ewans called yesterday on Abdul Qudos Majid, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries to present to the Ministry a collection of books on industrial relations. The collection, to the value of \$300, is a gift from the British Foreign Office.

KABUL, Oct. 10, (Bakhtar).—A possible seminar on techniques of teaching adult literacy courses came up for discussion at a meeting yesterday at the Women's Institute.

The meeting, attended by HRH Princess Lailuma, president of the literacy campaign committee, representatives of the Ministries of National Defence, Education and Information and Culture, considered wider cooperation by teachers and students of higher institutes of learning in teaching literacy.

The members decided to form an adult literacy course laboratory. The proposal was submitted by Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, president of the Women's Institute.

KABUL, Oct. 10, (Bakhtar).—The provincial directors of education who are in Kabul for their 11th annual meeting yesterday afternoon inspected Scout show at Malalai High School at the invitation of Afghan Scout Organisation President Mohammad Nasim.

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KABUL, Oct. 10, (Bakhtar).—Information and Culture Minister Abdul Raouf Benawa Sunday saw a special concert devised by the artists of the cultural affairs department of the Ministry.

The concert given by 32 musicians and singers featured genuine Afghan instruments. Among those who sang at Sunday's performance were Khayal Rokhsana, Zhila, Farwin and Nahid. Comic acts are also included in the performance.

US Bombers Hit One Of Last 3 N. Vietnamese Airfields

SAIGON, Oct. 10, (Reuters).—American planes for the first time Sunday bombed one of the last three North Vietnamese jet airfields previously left untouched, smashing up its runway and installations, a U.S. military spokesman said Monday.

He said navy pilots from the carrier constellation swept over the airfield at Catbi, only four miles southeast of Haiphong, opening up three craters in its runway and two more in an aircraft parking area.

Their bombs also blew up or damaged several buildings on the field. Five MiGs skirmished in the air with U.S. jets during a raid on Hoa Lac on Saturday but none was seen Sunday as more navy planes from the carrier intrepidly bombed Kien An which is six miles southwest of Haiphong.

Meanwhile, air force Phantoms flew only 15 miles from the Chinese border Sunday when they bombed a highway bridge at Cao Bang, dropping one of its spans into the water, the spokesman said.

Air force thunderchiefs encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire when they returned to bomb rail yards at Thai Nguyen which serve a major North Vietnamese industrial complex containing a steel works. The anti-aircraft fire was so intense the pilots could not see how much damage their bombs caused on yards, one of the most frequent targets in the air war.

In South Vietnam North Vietnamese and American units faced each other Sunday on one of the country's bloodiest battle grounds and in a clash which closed to hand-to-hand fighting 17 Americans and 60 North Vietnamese were killed, according to the U.S. sources.

India, Poland Still Favour ICC

WARSAW, Oct. 10, (Reuters).—India and Poland agreed at official talks here yesterday that the Vietnam International Control Commission—of which both are members—should be kept in being despite present difficulties, Indian sources said.

The Vietnam war was one of three main issues discussed by Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and a Polish government delegation headed by Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz, the sources said.

Both sides felt that the three-nation commission—Canada is the other member—could play a useful role in the future.

They also agreed that United States bombing of North Vietnam should cease, and there should be a return to the 1954 Geneva agreements which ended the Indo-China war between France and her former South-east Asian territories, the sources said.

Afghanistan Joins Call To Reform Aid-Giving Rules

KABUL, Oct. 10, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan joined eight other African and Asian countries at the annual World Bank and the International Monetary Fund governors' meeting to propose that the principles governing World Bank credit grants be changed to correspond with needs of developing countries.

The countries all urged that as far as possible, steps should be taken to relate interest on loans to the monetary values of these loans on the money market and the reserves of banking houses.

The proposal also called for establishment of an active and permanent committee within World Bank to reform the mechanism of granting development aid.

The draft of the resolution was put forward by Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Liberia, Malaysia, Tunisia and Morocco.

Afghanistan was represented at the 22nd annual meeting of the governors of World Bank and International Monetary Fund by Finance Minister Abdul Karim Hakimi, Da Afghanistan Bank President Habibullah Mall Achekzal, Treasury Department President Abdul Aziz Atayee and Ghulam Farouk Achekzal, vice president of the Afghan Trading Company in New York.

The proposal said that international aid granted at present to developing countries is not adequate for their needs and the conditions governing granting aid do not comply with the interests of the developing countries.

China Flouts Int'l Norms: Jakarta

JAKARTA, Oct. 10, (Reuters).—The Indonesian government Monday lodged a strong protest with the Chinese government accusing it of flouting civilized norms by keeping Indonesian diplomats in Peking against their will.

The note published by the foreign affairs ministry here firmly rejected a recent Chinese protest over the student attack on the Chinese embassy in Jakarta.

It also rejected a Chinese plan to send aircraft to evacuate several diplomats injured in the attack unless Indonesian diplomats were first given safe conduct out of China.

The note also stipulated that the aircraft would have to evacuate all Chinese embassy staff from Indonesia if it came, thus causing suspension of Sino-Indonesian diplomatic relations.

Replying to the Chinese accusation that "fascist crimes" had been committed against Chinese diplomats here the Indonesian government said its embassy in Peking had been so totally ransacked by Chinese demonstrators that its staff possessed nothing more than the clothes which they wore.

5,000 Year Old Trip To Venus Claimed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10, (AFP).—The planet Venus is inhabited by 1,000 people descended from Indus valley emigrants who went there in a space ship 3,000 years before Christ, physicist Dr. Ruth Reyna said yesterday.

Dr. Reyna, who teaches physics at the Punjab University of Chandigarh told journalists she hopes her theory will be confirmed by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to whom she had submitted a research report.

Some 3,000 years b.c. a group of people in the Indus valley were warned by astrologers of an imminent catastrophe, she said. They got into a space craft and went to the cold face of Venus which they heated up artificially.

She estimated there were between 1,000 and 1,200 people in the Indian colony on Venus.

Nuclear Power Cut Down 30 Per Cent

LONDON, Oct. 10, (Reuters).—A 30 per cent cut in the cost of generating nuclear power was reported here yesterday by Stanley Brown chairman of Britain's electricity generating board.

He told delegates from 34 countries attending an International Atomic Energy Agency conference that the power station Dungeness A, with a capacity of 550 megawatts, had cost 65 million sterling while the new advanced gas-cooled reactor Dungeness B, with a capacity of 1,220 megawatts, would cost just under 100 million sterling.

This cut cost per megawatt from 120,000 sterling to 82,000 sterling.

Algeria Sets Up 2 Eco. Agencies

ALGIERS, Oct. 10, (Tass).—Two important economic agencies, called upon to play a big role in the development of the country's national economy, have been set up in Algeria over the past four days.

Following the opening of a foreign trade bank, Algeria has established national economic and technical research board. It will consider in a centralized way the projects associated with the development of all branches of national economy.

As conceived by the Algerian government, the new board is to bring order into the distribution of capital investments.

Finance Minister Ahmed Said said that "It will be able to collect vast amounts of specialized information, continuously improve the opportunities for analysis."

17th Buzkashi Games Set For HM's Birthday

By A Staff Writer

Eight buzukashi teams from eight northern provinces will take part in this year's buzukashi games in Kabul.

The first game will be played October 15 on His Majesty the King's birthday—in the afternoon.

Two more games will be played after that but dates have not been fixed yet, a source in the Afghan Olympic Federation said.

This is the 17th year that buzukashi is being played in Kabul at the wish of His Majesty.

One hundred choice buzukashi horses from Badakhshan, Takhar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh, Jozjan and Fariab and one hundred Chapandaz—buzukashi horse riders—

invited for the game are now in Kabul.

They will spend 10 days here as guests of Afghan Olympic Association and the logistics department of the Ministry of National Defence.

Teams of 5 to 10 horses and horsemen play the game in Kabul. But in the north the teams range anywhere from 60 to 100.

Buzukashi is played with a beheaded calf, sometimes as heavy as 200 kilograms.

The buzukashi field is a rectangle 400 by 350 metres, the extreme limits of which are marked by a white line (outer line).

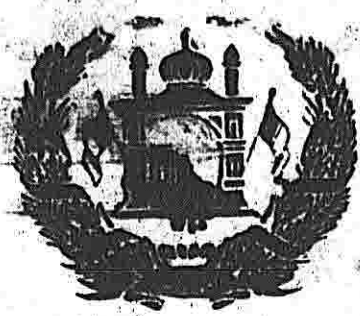
Within the first rectangle another

rectangular, 350 by 300 metres is drawn, also marked by a white line (Inner Line). This line is also called the Warning Line.

When the rider holding the calf crosses that line he is given a warning to pull back and avoid being penalised by going over the outer line.

When the rider carrying the calf crosses that line the game is interrupted and the calf is brought within the centre of the field marked by a white circle (Centre Circle). From that point the game is continued.

Within the buzukashi field four circles are drawn: a) One starting circle, b) One ending circle, c) One warning circle, d) One centre circle. (Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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WATER FOR THE CITY

Now that the preliminary study on the utilisation of the Kargha dam water has been completed, the Kabul Municipal Corporation should be helped to carry out the project. The shortage of water in the capital city is one of the most important of its problems and it should be given top priority. No doubt the five deep Alladdin wells have considerably reduced the shortage, but the water obtained from these wells do not meet all the city's needs. The water pressure is not strong enough to pump water to tanks on the rooftops. So many houses in Kabul have to use electric pumps.

The International Hotel now under construction will need a great deal of water. The hotel, which will be completed by 1968, should be provided Kargha water. As the survey report of the Kargha dam shows, water will flow from the main reservoir after filtration to a reservoir in Baghe Bala. The Baghe Bala reservoir will be next to the International Hotel. Kabul can have all the water it needs with an investment of \$2.5 million. The construction will not take a long time and if work gets underway soon not only the International Hotel but all of Kabul can receive water from Kargha in the near future.

The study carried out by Kabul Municipality during the past 15 years show that the only way Kabul can have an adequate water supply is if it gets it from Kargha. The Alladdin wells cannot meet the city's present needs, so they certainly will not be able to meet the future demands for water.

Food For Thought

Vanity plays lurid tricks with

our memory.

—Joseph Conrad

Under such circumstances the utilisation of the Kargha water becomes all the more indispensable. Since we will have to construct the plants for the utilisation of the water anyway, it is better for the government to take immediate steps to raise money for the project. Perhaps some money from the National Welfare Fund could be diverted for this.

We must also be very cautious about constructing new residential areas in the city. Unfortunately, we have not had enough foresight in the past to provide basic amenities of life to inhabitants in new areas. After Shahr-e-Nau the first new residential area was built up, we should have realised the immense task of providing drinking water, building roads, etc. Unfortunately, the "Kabul Municipality" did not take notice of these problems and went ahead and distributed land in the Karte Sheh, Karte Ghar, Deh Nau, Kote Sangi and Karte Paswan without taking these things into consideration.

Now that the municipality and the house and city construction department are on the verge of distributing land to the private sector, they must build roads, provide drinking water, telephone and other facilities.

The Khairatana housing project is undoubtedly one of the biggest ones yet to be undertaken. Once the land is distributed the construction pace will be so great that within a few years, unless these problems are solved, we will have, in fact, another slum instead of a new residential quarter.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried a letter to the editor signed Mohammad Afzal Kandahari commenting on rumours that the government may raise import taxes on cars to 200 percent.

Passenger transport problems have been noted to a great extent in the advanced countries, it said. There are regular buses, taxis, and an abundance of cars.

In developing countries and especially in Afghanistan people still feel the impact of this problem in their daily lives. Buses are old, crammed with goods and passengers and follow no fixed schedules.

Cars, therefore, should not be included in the luxury import items list. The letter appreciated the government's desire to increase its revenues but suggested that it increase the prices on the gasoline and lubricant oils instead of increasing import taxes.

The letter strongly criticised the sale and purchase of second-hand cars which are left behind by tourists and diplomats. The government, it said, should ban the sale of used foreign vehicles.

Second-hand vehicles are nothing but a headache and they are in service shops more often than they are on the road. Large sums of precious foreign exchange is used to buy spare parts for such vehicles, the letter said.

Pin pointing the advantages of a new car-tax system proposed by the writer, the letter said the import tax on cars should be reduced 70 to 90 per cent depending whether the cars are luxury utility ones.

The price of gasoline should be raised by one or two Afghanis per gallon. This will enable people to purchase new cars and get rid of the old jalopies which make roads dangerous.

Tax evasion becomes almost impossible since cars without gasoline are no good to owners, it said. The general transport system will also improve by having more new cars, the letter concluded.

The same issue carried an editorial stressing the need for further cultivation of olive trees. Olive oil which can easily be produced in considerable quantities is a delicacy seldom enjoyed by the Afghans.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been carrying out an extensive programme to graft olive

trees in Pakhtia province. The area is full of natural olive trees, but they don't produce olive oil.

The grafting may have produced satisfactory results, yet the public has not been informed about the results. The editorial urged the ministry to release pertinent information.

It also urged the ministry to consider launching new olive project

elsewhere notably Nangarhar province.

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial welcomed the news that Scandavian countries are showing interest in participating in Afghanistan's development plan. Both Sweden and Denmark have shown interest in making long-term loans to promote agriculture and livestock production.

"The high circular orbits of the 'Cosmos-14' and 'Cosmos-15' differ only by a part of one per cent and the difference in their transit period is several seconds.

"Since the launchings of the Sputniks their instruments have been functioning faultlessly. Golsheev declared. The tremendous information transmitted from the Sputniks, has been used in the day-by-day work of the hydrometeorological service of the USSR and abroad."

The latest ministerial conference of the Organisation of American States is one in a series of hopeless efforts to change some realities in the world, a prominent Belgrade magazine, *Review of International Affairs*, writes.

The Review points out that some Latin American countries permanently resist all attempts by the OAS to impose itself on them as an instrument of whatever intervention in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, including Cuba.

Foremost among these countries, is Mexico, the review says. Chile and some other, smaller countries also do not consent to the OAS's "firm attitude."

Efforts for bringing about total isolation of Cuba are very old, the article says.

In this context it describes the "OAS foreign ministers' conference as 'nothing new'."

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The Supreme Court And Afghan Justice

By Shafiq Rahel

Part II

When we say that judiciary is an independent organ of the state we mean that the Supreme Court judges have the right to dissent. The judiciary is collectively responsible to a special body as is the cabinet to the parliament.

The supreme court judges may give different opinions on a case and these differences will be made public. Thus the right of appeal in every case will be undergirded by all the opinions that the case may gather as it moves from one court to another.

The Afghan judiciary will be as unique a body as is the judiciary in other countries. It is within the jurisdiction of the judiciary to adjudicate in all litigation before it according to the rules of law, in which real or legal persons including the state are involved either as plaintiffs or defendants, reads a part of Article 8 of the Constitution. Other than special instance of military courts there will be no extra-judicial body to hand down legal decisions.

Military courts are excluded from the jurisdiction of the judiciary, but this exception is common to all democratic countries.

The term "rule of law" means equality of all the people of Afghanistan, without exception, be-

fore law. Even civil servants will come under the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law rather than administrative courts as in France which handle cases arising during the performance of duty by the civil servants.

It is not clear in the Afghan Constitution whether the Supreme Court will have the power for judicial review which has enabled the American Supreme Court to act as check and balance on the activities of the executive.

Franklin D. Roosevelt in trying to enact new laws during his first term of office encountered opposition from the American Supreme Court. Some of his New Deal laws were annulled.

His efforts to pack the court by raising the number of the judges from nine to 15 created an uproar in the country and he had to abandon the scheme.

Only the death of one of the opponents of the government in the Supreme Court saved the New Deal laws.

Judicial review is a process of law, although it is not mentioned in the Constitution, the judges themselves could introduce it.

Judicial review and the "due process of law" clauses can be re-

alised as part of judicial precedents grow in Afghanistan.

In this the Supreme Court will not only sustain its independence and separateness but will also be able to act as a check on the executive in respect to law making. The impetus to judicial review must come from within the court but once one precedent is established, it will develop gradually by itself.

The Ministry of Justice drafted an ordinance on the Supreme Court sometime ago which became effective by royal decree. The statute regulates the organisation functions and the budget of the judiciary.

The ordinance, however, can not fully embrace all the activities of the court, nor can it predict its thinking or its impact on society.

In order for Supreme Court judges to perform their duties independently without fear of reprisal, the Afghan Constitution makes several precautionary stipulations for the appointment of Supreme Court judges, their tenure of office, their manner of work, their conduct after retiring, their removal and the budget for the judiciary.

This will be discussed next time.

Attlee's Death A Great Loss To Britain

When Clement Attlee (as he then was) resigned as Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party and Leader of the Opposition in December 1955, he had held the former position for the record period of twenty years.

During these years he had held many ministerial offices before becoming Prime Minister at the end of the second world war.

At the time when he resigned the Party leadership he declared his intention of retiring from the House of Commons, and it was announced that the Queen was pleased to confer an Earldom on him. The occasion was marked by widespread tributes to Lord Attlee in Parliament and without in speeches, broadcasts and in the press.

An editorial in the influential Conservative weekly, *The Sunday Times*, summed up the feelings of many: "Mr. Attlee's resignation is a loss to the country as well as to his party."

As Prime Minister, the editorial continued, he led a social revolution in Britain and a revolution in Commonwealth relations, and it closed with the words: "From men of all parties goes a salute to an Englishman of truth and probity, modesty and humour, courage and devotion to the service of the State."

Clement Richard Attlee was born on 3 January, 1883, the fourth son of Henry Attlee of Westcott, Putney. His father was a distinguished London solicitor who became President of the Law Society. The family derives from Surrey, and its records can be traced back for several centuries; the name was originally "At the Lee".

Lord Attlee was educated at Haileybury College, not one of the oldest English foundations, but a public school already with a fine tradition, that has turned out a high proportion of men eminent in public life.

From Haileybury he went to University College, Oxford, where he took a second class honours degree in modern history, a special interest was Italian history during the Renaissance. His undergraduate work was in law, and he was called to the Bar in 1905.

His performance had been that of a normal cultivated young Englishman who pursued se-

riousness, but without any special enthusiasm, a professional career.

While still a student at the Inner Temple, he came to know and visit a boy's club run by his old school (and known as the Haileybury Club) in East London.

He was interested and decided to take part in the work.

Some thirty years ago, when I was a young barrister just down from Oxford, I engaged in various forms of social work in East London. The conditions of the people of the East End, and the social conditions, and the social class to which I belonged.

I became an enthusiastic convert to Socialism, I joined the Fabian Society and the Independent Labour Party and became a member of my trade union, the National Union of Clerks.

For many years I worked as a rank and file member of the movement, taking my share of the work of branch activities and propaganda meetings at street corners. I shared the hopes and disappointments incidental to Socialist work in what was then a very backward area. (The Labour Party in Perspective, London, 1937.)

His conversion to Socialism was thus fundamentally a practical one. It was clear that something besides the law was his vocation. He therefore, ceased to practise the law and took service with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb in their campaign for the adoption of the Minority Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law. For a year, in 1910, he was Secretary of Toyne Hall, the University Settlement in the East End of London, and in 1913 he became Tutor and Lecturer in Social Science at the London School of Economics, a post which with the interruption of the first world war he held until 1923.

In 1922 he was elected to Parliament as the first Labour Member for the Limehouse division of Stepney, and he held it until the redistribution of seats in 1950, after which he represented West Walthamstow.

Shortly after his election Attlee was appointed by Ramsay MacDonald, then Leader of the Opposition, to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

New Crisis Imminent In European Affairs

Political dynamite is piling up in the West European capitals for a new crisis in European affairs.

The partners in the six nation European Common Market (EEC) are preparing for tough bargaining over the admission of Britain which will be discussed at the EEC ministerial council meeting on October 24.

French President Charles de Gaulle has clearly shown himself uninterested in any enlargement of the community at the present stage.

But a decision on the opening of negotiations between the EEC and Britain can only be taken if France agrees, because ministerial council decisions must be taken unanimously.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couvreur-Mauville has said this week that France wished the possible consequences of Britain's entry to be discussed among the six before negotiations with Britain can begin.

France's five partners have said that there would be no objections to this French argument if they could be certain that Fr-

ance did not intend to delay matters.

West German Economics Minister Professor Karl Schiller who presided over this week's EEC council meeting in Luxembourg, has said in an interview there were indications that France would raise procedural difficulties.

West Germany, which does not wish to antagonise France or Britain, is applying most cautious tactics.

The Bonn government had to counter, via diplomatic channels, and in a public statement, rumours that it had fallen in with France's line of delay.

Bonn holds that the three objectives—Britain's entry, fusion of the three European communities EEC, Atomic Pool and Coal and Steel Pool—and consolidation of the EEC should have priority over each other.

Schiller had said in Luxembourg that the fusion of the three would allude Britain's entry and that thus caused suspicion in the British press that he wanted fusion first and entry negotiations with Britain later.

While the British government has been mollified, the press in England is still suspicious.

Britain's chief negotiator for the entry, minister of state for European affairs Lord Chalfont, said in an interview with the BBC that Bonn's attitude did not give him cause for concern.

Matters will doubtless be smoothed out further when Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger visits London from October 23 to 25.

The new EEC early commission president, Jean Rey of Belgium, has spoken in favour of early negotiations with Britain, but his report also showed the great economic and financial difficulties that Britain is currently experiencing.

This would help the French argument that Britain's entry would basically change the character of the community.

Reports that several partners of France will threaten to stop contributing towards the common EEC fund from which France is drawing heavily should France make any serious difficulties, have so far not been confirmed. (DPA)

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AFGHAN PAVILION RANKS 4; MAORI GIVEN AS 1ST PRIZE

Afghanistan's pavilion in the 36th International fair in Izmir, Turkey, held from August 20 to September 20, this year, took fourth place among 54 participating countries.

Afghanistan took part in this fair for the first time and Afghan products displayed in pavilion attracted much attention.

Talks Underway On Intra Bank

Negotiations are still going on with a number of international financial concerns on the purchase or refloating of the Intra Bank. Elias Sarkis, governor of the Central Bank of Lebanon, said in Beirut last week.

Intra, a leading Lebanese bank, stopped payments about a year ago because of the lack of ready cash. Sarkis said in a statement to the press that the Intra Bank administrative committee, which he heads and which the government entrusted with settling the bank's question through refloating or liquidation, was now considering offers in order to "select the best solution."

Several offers have been made by French, Swiss, Belgian and American enterprises to the committee to purchase or refloat the bank notably by the American firm Kidder Peabody & Co. Inc.

Sarkis denied press reports circulating in Beirut that an agreement had been initiated with Kidder Peabody on the purchase of the Intra Bank.

He said that the Intra Bank administrative committee would not take any final decision on the matter before the deadline set for October 10.

(REUTERS)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

TOKYO, Oct. 10, (DPA).—Japan's Sasebo heavy industries company will soon sign formal contracts to build three 175,000 dead-weight-ton tankers for Liberia and British shipowners, it was learned here Monday.

The vessels will be for delivery in 1970 to the mobil tankers company of Liberia in June, the island navigation company of Liberia in September, and the Blandford Shipping Company of Britain in December, "Jiji" press said.

This would bring to ten the total number of tankers of the same type to be ordered from the Japanese shipyard.

Sasebo plans to start building the first of the ten vessels later this month.

By Our Own Reporter

traced much attention, said Mohammad Easa Sayami, advisor to the Afghan General Chamber of Commerce, who represented Afghanistan at the fair.

The Izmir International Exhibition, is held every year. In 460,000 sq. meters at Izmir cultural park. The largest pavilion this year covered 2,000 sq. metres, and belonged to United States. San Salvador had the smallest pavilion covering 30 sq. meters.

The Afghan pavilion covered an area of 80 sq. kilometers, said Sayami.

Izmir is 700 kilometers southeast of Ankara.

During the month-long exposition more than two million people visited the Izmir exhibition. Visitors filled forms, available in each pavilion to give their views about the products on display and the way each pavilion was decorated.

At the end of the exhibition before a large group of newspapermen, a jury ranked the pavilions according to how the people rated each pavilion.

Afghanistan took fourth place for products and decoration and fifth for the general arrangement of the pavilion, Sayami said.

Britain won the first place, Turkey second and India fifth. The winning countries received certificates and Britain received an Afghan maori carpet as first prize.

Afghan products, said Sayami, were very popular.

Businessmen from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Tunisia and the United States showed great interest in them and expressed interest in signing trade agreements with Afghanistan in order to import them.

Trade discussions were carried out with a number of businessmen, Sayami added.

The products in the Afghan pavilion included various carpets, pashas, semi-precious stones, dried and fresh fruits, handicrafts, silk and woolen goods.

Visitors and businessmen were so impressed that they wanted to buy Afghan products right there said Sayami.

We could not do this according to the regulations of the exhibition which prohibits sales of goods brought for display," he added.

Businessmen were particularly interested in Afghan rugs and carpets, the pashas of Ghazni and Afghan dried fruits.

According to the regulations each participant country had to choose a day and celebrate that particular day under the name of that particular country, Sayami said.

Afghanistan chose August 31, and gave a splendid reception for a large number of people.

On that day the leading newspapers of Izmir carried front page editorials and articles about the relations between Afghanistan and Turkey.

The articles discussed the industrial and commercial situation in Afghanistan and the trade relations between the two countries.



This picture and the picture above show part of the Afghan pavilion in the International Exhibition at Izmir.

World Stock-Markets Ride High

Just after mid-September the London stock-market reached a 32-year "high" as measured by the Financial Times index; in the same week, Wall Street and the Dutch Bourse both had new 1967 "highs", and the graph for most of the world's major stock exchanges was pointed sharply upwards. Yet during the month, as though to prove the world's bullish stock-markets totally crazy, the general economic picture has been far from set fair. The obvious question then is whether investors are seeing the world through rose-tinted glasses or whether the worldwide economic outlook is, in fact, better than most commentators have lately assumed.

The position in Britain is particularly odd at first glance. Unemployment is ominously high, the indices for the main categories of production are lower than they were this time last year, the prospects for a material rise in general living standards for the remainder of this decade are poor, to say the least, and politically the Labour Government is in trouble with the electorate because it is seen to have failed to deliver on its 1964 election campaign pledge "to get the country moving again." The need to get a few years of balance-of-payments surpluses is paramount, if only to start repaying the \$1,500 million debt outstanding to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) due to be cleared by 1970, and the general economic policies of Premier Harold Wilson and his Ministers seem increasingly geared to getting the country's external position right.

BRITAIN'S PROBLEMS

Coupled with all this is the wide assumption (whatever the evidence) among companies and the investing public that the Labour Party is somewhat anti-business and opposed to the profit motive in industry. Since its election three years ago, the Government has introduced a capital gains tax, the corporation tax and the selective employment tax

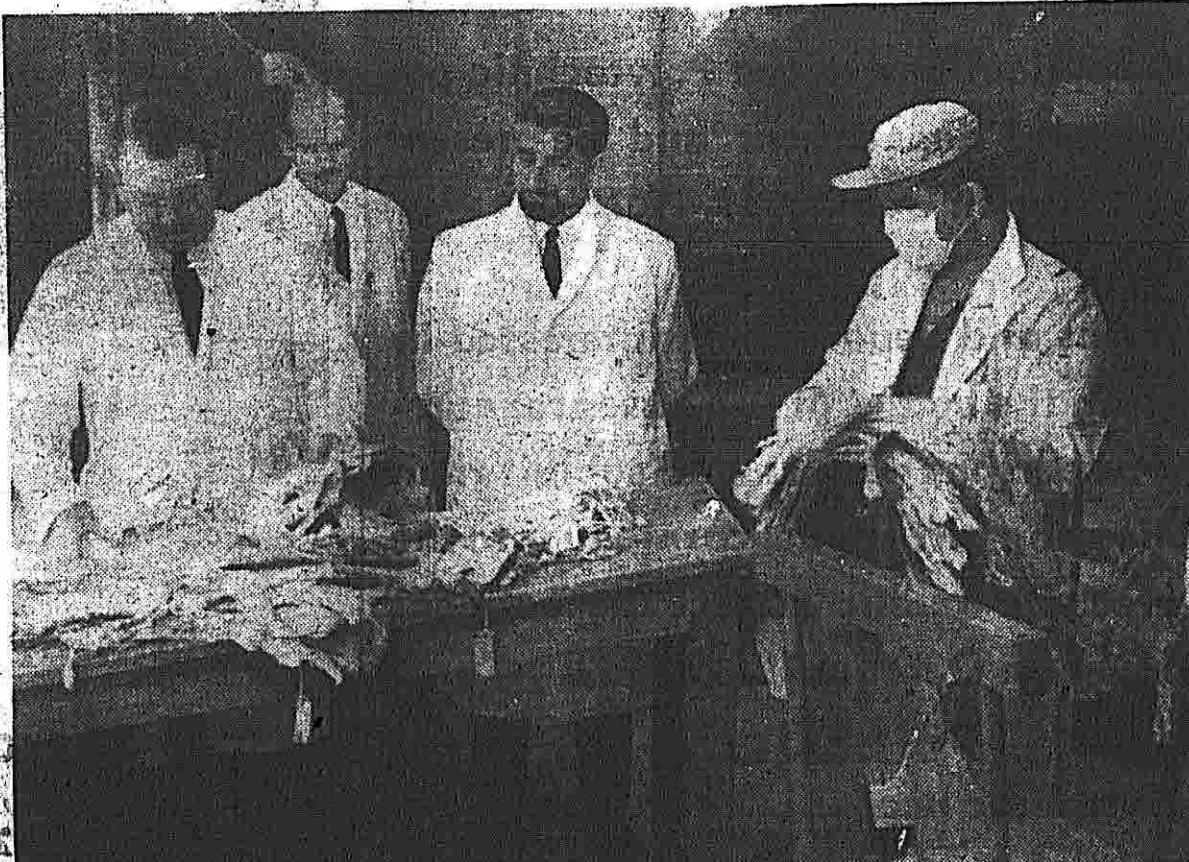
(hitting the so-called "service" industries); speculation remains that a wealth tax in some form may yet appear. Meanwhile, Britain's share of total world trade continues to decline, and what exports the country is managing to sell are lower than expected because of the current recession in West Germany and the "pause" in America's growth. The Middle East crisis, and especially the closure of the Suez Canal, has unexpectedly added to Britain's imports bill, while the legal argument with Rhodesia has both increased the cost of some imports (such as tobacco) and has virtually closed down a very good market for UK goods.

Against this background, the all-time "high" of the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary (share) index reached on September 20 seems like the product of a crazy world. Expert analysts and the stockbrokers and jobbers in the City of London nod their heads and wonder why it is happening right now and where it is all going to end. Yet the explanation is simple enough and is to be found in two "ground rules" of the stock-markets—"share prices always tend to discount the future," and "when things are bad, they can only get better." Those two "civilities" hide in tandem as it were to produce the now widely-held viewpoint that politically the government will soon be obliged to step up the pace of its gradual reflationary programme if only for the quite cynical reason that government don't normally get re-elected in times of economic depression. It is also impractical and basically unsound quite apart from political considerations, to continue over a long period to run a national economy at 10 to 15 per cent below its industrial potential.

But since investors—both private and institutional—always seek to get into the market in anticipation of boom times, share prices ordinarily tend to take prospects into account, thus main-

ly discounting the future—whether good or bad! Hence, prices are inclined to roar ahead not when boom times have arrived but rather when the market feels that a depressed period is about to end; similarly, prices start to

(Contd. on page 4)

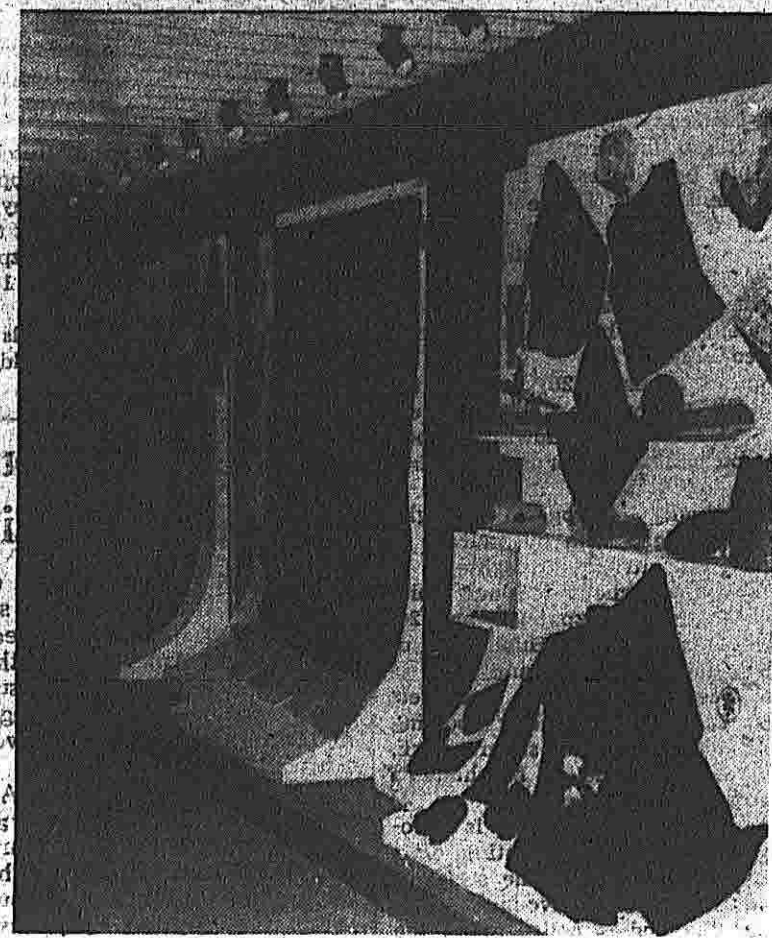


Every year a great number of Afghan karakul is exported to Britain and United States. New York and London are the two most important places where Afghan karakul is sold on auction.

In London, as the centre of the international fur trade, all in all, about one third of all the world's fur passes through brokers and is auctioned at one of the 16 or so sales a year, or sold by private treaty between auctioneers.

There is no formal commodity market, the London auctions having grown up through the enterprise of three firms—commercial rivals—who each handle the sale

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



PUBLISHERS TO OPEN

NEON SIGN COMPANY

KABUL, Oct. 10 (Bakhtar).—Heads of various publishing organisation yesterday decided to invest in a company dealing in neon sign advertising.

The decision came at a meeting of the high council of Islah where further means of financing publishing concerns in the country were being sought. Revenues from the company will go towards this end. The government Press, the Book Publishing Institute and Kabul's Dailies will invest in the company.

The council also examined financial accounts of Islah and praised the steps taken by the management in developing the paper.

Islah, now 30 years old, expanded its format to eight pages two months ago. It began bringing out a 12 pages Thursday edition last month.

Chief Editor S.F. Alawi told the council that he wished eventually to bring out a 16-page Thursday paper.

Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

This week the Public Health Ministry announced the formation of a special committee to study the prospects of nationalising medicine in Afghanistan.

The announcement did not elaborate on the proposal nor did it say what would come under nationalisation.

But doctors and pharmacists say that medical consultation in private clinics and the import and distribution of drugs to pharmacies will come under the proposed plan.

The step will mean that Afghanistan, like England, will move towards becoming a welfare state.

At present most doctors have clinics in the city. After official hours at a state run hospital and public health institute they pursue their private practices.

Some well known doctors have such big private practices that they earn more than Af. 3000 daily. They even run their own private hospitals which, unfortunately, are often unsanitary. They run them just to make more money.

Nationalising private medical practice would mean that the doctors would receive a fixed salary every month for treating all patients, free of charge all the time.

The government's step would, of course, hurt the well established doctors, but would please the younger ones who work very hard.

However since the number of the former is small their reaction, would only constitute a minority opposition.

The logic behind nationalising private practice is that since doctors have been trained by the state free of charge the state has a right to ask for their free service.

Doctors have, moreover, a special position among Kabul University graduates. They are the only ones who can practice their profession after working hours.

Nationalising of health service, on the other hand, will mean that the Ministry of Public Health will have to import and distribute drugs

to pharmacies. The general complaint now is that pharmacies sell drugs at very high prices, making enormous profits at the expense of those who need medicine.

If the plan goes through the Ministry of Public Health would have to set up special clinics for round-the-clock service all over the country and would also have to pay a fair commission to pharmacies so

that they could continue to make a fair profit since it would severely hurt a large sector of the economy if the private pharmacies were suddenly taken over by the government.

Thus the major question still remains as to how the government will be able to meet the extra expenses that will arise from nationalising medical services.

World Bank Lists Four Key Factors For Eco. Progress

The World Bank, a major source of development funds to 95 low income countries, offers four keys to success in nation building: (1) population control, (2) political stability, (3) increased agricultural production and (4) a more judicious use of resources to produce more revenue.

The bank, otherwise known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has with its affiliate agencies provided \$12.2 billion for economic development in low income countries since it began operations in 1946.

In the 12 months ended last June the bank and its soft loan affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), handed out \$1.2 billion alone for economic development projects in 40 low income countries. This is the first time the two institutions together have disbursed more than \$1 billion in a 12 month period.

The newest IBRD report shows that the 95 low income countries, as a group, however, maintained only a slow pace of economic progress during 1966. Together, they showed a five percent increase in gross national product (GNP)—meaning the sum total of all goods and services. But there was hardly any noticeable improvement in the lives of the average individual. Why didn't the five percent increase help the average person live a bet-

ter life? The bank explanation:

(1) A continuing increase in population tends to dilute the individual benefits.

(2) Development is affected by political instability, which appears to be on the increase.

(3) Scarce resources are being diverted to non-economic purposes.

(4) Sluggish agricultural production is yielding only reluctantly to more vigorous efforts.

Progress varied according to region in 1966.

The bank said the gain in GNP was seven percent for southern Europe and the Middle East, five percent in eastern Asia, 4.7 per cent in Latin America, 3.6 in Africa and 3.2 in southern Asia. Thus only eastern Asia, southern Europe and the Middle East were actually average or above. The story has been about the same since 1960.

Africa's economic growth during the 1960s was actually less than it was during the decade of the 1950s. The low 3.6 percent gain in 1966 was largely attributable to special circumstances in Algeria, where the GNP has been on the decline since 1960, and the Congo (Kinshasa) where the same downward trend has prevailed since 1960, primarily because of political instability.

Things would have been worse had it not been for the bank and IDA. In many countries they have been the primary source of funds for economic development projects. One-third of the total since 1946 went toward industrial production, one-quarter for power projects, one-fifth for transportation and the balance for education and agriculture.

Also included in the total of \$100.122 billion was \$100 million disbursed through the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a bank affiliate which assists the growth of private enterprise in developing countries.

The IFC annual statement, issued, along with that of the bank and IDA, showed that such financial assistance to private enterprise in the developing countries rose last year by one-third. The size of the average loan and the diversity of the enterprises increased likewise.

This was regarded as a hopeful sign by the experts since the benefits of private enterprise are more likely to result in more benefits for the individual.

Another hopeful sign, according to the report, is the steady growth of manufacturing output. This is very apparent. The figures show that per capita food production in the developing countries has declined five percent since 1960.

One of the big problems for the 95 low income countries is high service payments on their debts. This now absorbs 20 percent or more of export earnings. Of the \$4 billion paid by the 95 governments during 1966 on their total external debts, \$1.4 billion was for interest alone.

Since 1962 amortisation and interest payments on these debts have grown at an average annual rate of 10 percent. In four years, such payments have more than doubled in eastern Asia, increased about 90 percent in southern Asia, and are up 75 percent in Africa.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Stock Market

Continued from page (3)
dip near the top of a boom in expectation of a decline. And there are, of course, other factors in London causing the indices to face sharply upwards while the overall economy is still dragging its feet.

The capital gains tax makes shareholders reluctant to realise their gains (things may well change when its novelty wears off), while the corporation tax has tended to dry up the number of new public issues, thus making shares generally scarce. Also, and this is an aspect of increasing importance, the move to encourage the wider ownership of shares is gaining ground, even if only indirectly.

The unit trust movement, with small investors often putting up no more than a few pounds each month, means millions of extra investment capital which must find a home—and ordinary shares are the obvious answer since the near-certainty of capital gains (whatever the actual dividend income) is a good hedge against inflation in the long term. The same principle applies to the growth of workers' savings schemes and to superannuation plans—all new investment money which must find a home—and prices can only go higher when too much money chases too few shares!

Attlee

Continued from page (2)
and his illness Attlee led the Government. He attended the San Francisco Conference, in the spring of 1945, for the establishment of the United Nations. The decision of Sir Winston to recommend a dissolution of Parliament brought him home, and on the termination of the Coalition he reassumed the leadership of the Opposition and led the Party in the general election.

As the Potsdam Conference coincided with the period between the casting of the votes and the declaration of the poll, Churchill invited Attlee to accompany him to Potsdam as the representative of the Opposition. On 26 July 1945, after the result of the general election became known, Attlee was invited by King George VI to form a Government.

Attlee was Prime Minister and led his Government in two Parliaments during the eventful post-war years 1945-1951, years which saw, at home, the introduction of wide measures of nationalisation, with the big public services of coal, gas, electricity and various forms of transport coming under national control, the implementation of the new National Health Service, the extension and consolidation of the social insurance system, and the passing of Town and Country Planning and New Town Acts.

In the Commonwealth, too, there were great changes: Burma and the Republic of Ireland chose independence outside the Commonwealth; India, Pakistan and Ceylon became independent members, and new constitutions were introduced in some other territories.

In London in the spring of 1949 Attlee met the other Commonwealth Prime Ministers and with them evolved the new formula by which India was able to carry out her wish to become a Republic and at the same time remain within the Commonwealth—as important precedent in Commonwealth history.

In the sphere of foreign policy his terms of office saw the beginnings of the United Nations, the signing of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties, the challenge of Korea and the United Nations' reply.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the central regions will be overcast. Yesterday the warmest region was Bost with a high of 31 C, 88 F. The coldest was North Salang with a low of -4 C, 25 F. Wind speed was clocked 4 knots per hour (6 mph) in Kabul.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 16 C, 61 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	22 C 6 F
Kandahar	72 F 43 F
	29 C 10 C
	84 F 50 F
Ghazni	19 C 1 C
	66 F 34 F
Jalalabad	30 C 15 C
	86 F 59 F
Gardez	18 C 3 C
	64 F 37 F
Taluqan	21 C 8 C
	70 F 46 F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5:30, 7:30 and 9 p.m. Iranian film.
FOUR SISTERS
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film.
EARLY DAWN

Search For Hallucination Ends In Brutal Death

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—A young society girl and her hippie boyfriend in search of the hallucinatory drug LSD, were lured to a New York cellar—and later found naked and battered to death—police said yesterday.

A Negro labourer, Donald Ramsey, has been arrested and charged with the killings. Police said he has served a year in prison for rape.

Police said their investigations revealed that the victims were "in search of LSD and lured to the basement flat where the homicide was committed."

Donald Ramsey, 26, lives in the building where the bodies were found Sunday face down in pools of blood behind a door marked "free love."

After being interrogated all night, he was charged with the murder of Linda Fitzpatrick, daughter of wealthy Connecticut tea and spice importer Irving Fitzpatrick, and 24-year-old James Leroy Hutchinson of central falls, Rhode Island.

The cellar where the two were found is below a shabby rooming house near Tompkins square park, heart of hippie land in Manhattan's lower east side.

The cellar's outside wall is decorated with a huge painting of a nude girl. It has been the scene of several New York "love-ins."

Near the bodies police found the apparent murder weapon a brick

wrapped in a pair of blood-stained men's trousers.

Police said the girl had earned money by painting posters for Greenwich village nightspots. Her parents thought she was on her way to visit her brother in California.

Miss Fitzpatrick and Hutchinson were regarded by other hippies in the area as newcomers. They were said to have drifted from flat to flat.

Hutchinson and Miss Fitzpatrick were found lying about 10 feet apart. Her beige matador pants, black underwear and sandals were said to have been found folded on the floor near the door.

US Supreme Court Upholds Interation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—The United States supreme court yesterday rejected appeals from America's south and again ruled that public schools there must be fully integrated and cater for Negroes as well as whites.

The appeals came from Alabama and Louisiana, against a ruling by a New Orleans court recently that school officials had a legal duty to bring about an integrated united school system in which there were no white schools and no Negro schools—just schools.

The New Orleans court said it was not enough for Negro children to be offered an opportunity to attend formerly all white schools.

Its ruling was made against the background of the historic U.S. supreme court decision of 1954 barring racial integration in public schools. Minimum standards have been set for integrating schools which accept federal funds.

New Company Formed To Rebuild Old Tehran

TEHRAN, Oct. 10, (Tass).—The Iranian press reported Monday the creation in Tehran of a commercial company for the development and reconstruction of the Iranian capital. Iranian Minister of the Interior Ansari stated that one of its first priority tasks would be "to convert old city blocks into well appointed and planned housing estates."

It is also reported that this company will be granted the right to buy land in old residential areas on the outskirts and build houses there for the purpose of selling or leasing.

NOTICE

Under the provisions of articles 38 and 40 of the Constitution all individuals and entities are obliged to pay their taxes at specific times.

If any individual or entity fails to comply with this notice he will be liable for payment of surcharge fee. Those who have not paid their taxes, should promptly contact the Income Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance.

NEEDED

250 reams of No. 306 English Gestetner Paper.

The Gestetner agent has given Afs. 160 per ream. Stationaries and departments who can offer a lower price should submit their applications to the Polytechnic public service department and be present for bidding on October 19, 1967.

NEEDED

Persons and departments interested in building the bodies of two buses for carrying 32 persons each should submit their application with model catalogues to the Polytechnic public service department before or on October 19, 1967.

NEEDED

Polytechnic needs: 120 water proof traveler briefcases and 30 waterproof traveler knapsacks.

Persons and departments should submit their applications to and see the samples at the Polytechnic public service department up to October 19, 1967.

Computer Designs USSR Coal Mines

MOSCOW, Oct. 10, (DPA).—A Soviet electronic computer has for the first time in history designed the building of open cast coal mines, "Tass" news agency reported.

The computer helped to estimate five hundred variants of the industrial development of Ekibastuz deposit in Kazakhstan which has reserves of 12,000 million tons.

Having analysed all variants, the computer selected the most reliable and economically profitable one. Instead of building ten open cast mines as planned before, only two will be built now.

Kolot excavators will work three coal seams of up to 13 kilometres in length and ranging in thickness from 20 to 160 metres.

The coal will be carried from the mine by conveyor belts to eight thermal power stations which are being built on the basis of the cheap coals of Ekibastuz and two of which are already generating electricity, "Tass" said.

New Device To Trace Crank Calls

HAMBURG, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—An extortionist who threatened to blow up a main railway station in Hamburg or Bremen this weekend more than doubled his price if the original 300,000-mark (about 27,000 sterling) demand was not met by Sunday.

The threat was made last week in a letter published in the mass-circulation Bild Zeitung. It was the latest in a series of letters signed Phantom or Roy Clark—the name of a character in a German detective novel—sent over the last eight years.

The extortionist warned that the price would go up to 700,000 marks (about 63,000 sterling) if the money was not paid by Sunday.

NEEDED

Milma Pal Sahami needs qualified accountants. Must know English and must type. English interpreter who type also wanted. Contact the Milma Pal central office in the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank building.

World News In Brief

PARIS, Oct. 10, (DPA).—France now has a population of fifty million, the French bureau of statistics announced yesterday. The fifty-millionth child was born on September 25 this year, but the authorities are having difficulty in tracing the baby entitled to this honour. Parents of children born on that day have been asked to register, so as to determine by a draw who is the actual "winner."

TOKYO, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—Japan will import 375,000 metric tons of rice, 2,101,000 tons of wheat and 302,000 tons of barley in the second half of the current financial year (Oct./March).

Announcing these quotas yesterday, the Japanese ministry of international trade and industry said contracts will be awarded through public tenders to be held as usual on Wednesday from October 12 to March 28.

DETROIT, Michigan, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—Spokesman for the American Motors Corporation said last week that the firm is seeking a new factory to assemble cars in Europe.

American motors has ended its agreement with Renault, the French firm, to assemble its Rambler cars at a Renault plant near Brussels.

PARIS, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—Maurice Chevalier yesterday headed for a singing tour of the United States and the start of a round the world trip to mark his 80th year.

The veteran French performer who flew from here for Chicago will appear in 18 north American and Canadian cities.

He will rest in his Paris suburban home in December before the second leg of his world tour which will take him to Japan and Australia.

BUZKASHI

(Contd. from page 1)
circle b) One central circle c) Two scoring dummies.

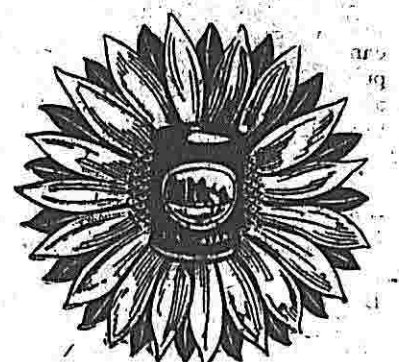
Each game commences at the starting circle. The central circle is used only after penalties.

Two points are marked everytime a rider drops the calf within the scoring circle. The points go to the team to which the circle belongs. One point goes to the team that crosses the line of flags.

Near the end of the field flags are posted to mark the minimum distance riders have to go before the calf can be brought to the scoring circle.

The field master has the authority to prolong the game and grant permission for the change of horses or riders if necessary.

NAUROZ CARPET EXPORT COMPANY



SHAHPASAND

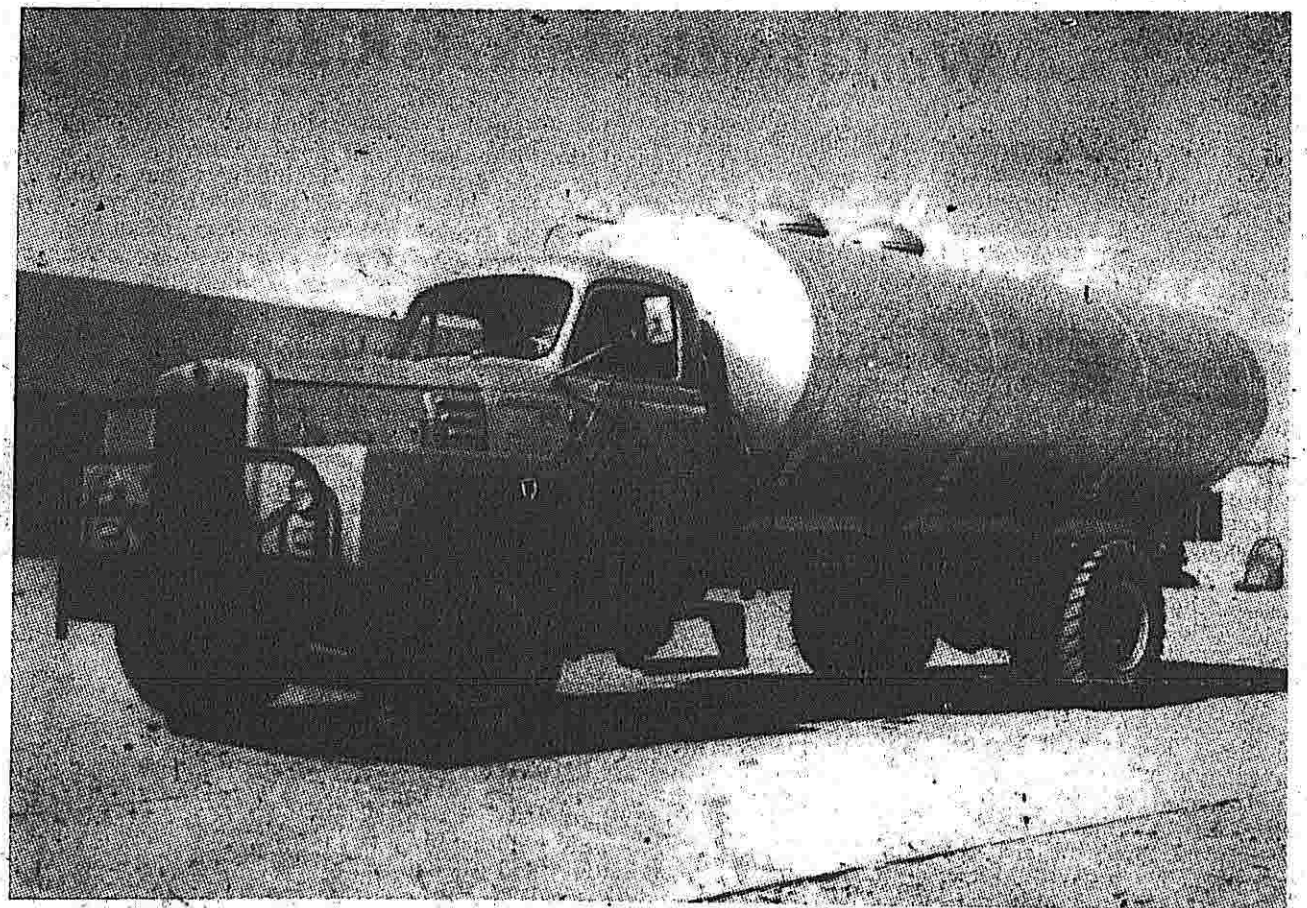
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